FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**COLONIAL AMERICA: THE ENGLISH COLONIES**

**COLONIAL ENGLAND** – Colonies and Colonists

B. Pennsylvania C. New Jersey R. Roanoke Island

D. Georgia E. Plymouth F. Massachusetts Bay

G. Rhode Island H. South Carolina I. New Amsterdam

J. Jamestown, VA K. Maryland L. North Carolina

M. Connecticut N. New England O. Middle Colonies

\_\_\_\_\_1. This was the English empire’s first effort at establishing a colony in America. Sir Walter Raleigh was the leader and financier of the attempt, but despite he and the artist John White’s best efforts, the colony would fail. When White returned to the fledgling settlement, it had vanished.

\_\_\_\_\_2. Established by a joint-stock company in 1607, this settlement was the first permanent English colony in North America. It barely survived the “starving time” during its first winters, and it was plagued by disease and the threat of attack from hostile Indians.

\_\_\_\_\_3. Although it was a founded by Lord Baltimore as a refuge for persecuted Catholics, they never constituted a majority of the population. The famous Toleration Act of 1649 – meant to prevent religious persecution of the minority group – Catholics – was repealed by Oliver Cromwell. Actual armed conflict between Catholics and Protestants took place during the 17th Century turmoil surrounding the English Monarchy. Ultimately, however, tobacco farming saved this colony as well.

\_\_\_\_\_4. The first of the New England colonies established, this was the home of the Pilgrims, who had sailed from England to Holland to America in search of a land where they could practice their religion with the sort of austerity and commitment they desired. Before settling in this New England colony– far north of their intended destination, members signed the Mayflower Compact – the first social contract guaranteeing representative government of its kind.

\_\_\_\_\_5. This colony was established in 1630 by John Winthrop, who sought, with his followers, to create “A City Upon a Hill.” They hoped to create a community of righteous saints who would serve as an example for all and be blessed by God. In seeking religious tolerance for themselves, they would tolerate no transgressions from anyone else – Quakers were executed for attempting to proselytize their people!

\_\_\_\_\_6. The principles of religious dissent and the separation of Church and State were critical to the establishment of this colony. When Roger Williams was ousted from Massachusetts Bay Colony for protesting its laws, he established the colony. Anne Hutchinson, advocate for women’s rights and critic of the Massachusetts Bay Colony’s clergy, was soon banished and forced to join him!

\_\_\_\_\_7. Thomas Hooker left Massachusetts Bay Colony by choice in order to establish this colony – several other congregations followed him to the region. He is credited with the democratization of Puritanism – and played a role in the promulgation of the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut.

\_\_\_\_\_8. This region was characterized by devote religious settlers intent upon creating model societies in the tradition of England. The region was populated by families without ambitions to find wealth in gold, the fur trade, or commerce. Instead, they sought to create god-fearing communities and structured society. Brutal violence was committed against surrounding Indian tribes, and supervising the moral righteousness of one’s neighbor was important business. In general, it was the healthiest of the colonial regions – fewer people perished of disease here, and life expectancy was high.

\_\_\_\_\_9. This colony was originally Dutch – although Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the colony in 1664 without much of a protest. He couldn’t get the Dutch merchants in the city to fight against the English; they figured that the British would support their business interests just as well as the Netherlands had!

\_\_\_\_\_10. The son of a military hero in England established this colony as a haven for Quaker dissenters after the land was granted to his family as a repayment for debts owed by the Crown. He would create a society which valued tolerance and egalitarianism – and one which outwardly remained committed to these concepts even when the settlers and their assembly contradicted them in actions.

\_\_\_\_\_11. This colony was originally founded by English Puritans, but in the 1670s the area was purchased by a group of wealthy Quakers, who promised its inhabitants religious toleration and political rights. The colony was diverse in terms of religion and nationality – parts of New Sweden (which was centered in present-day Delaware) influenced the colony to the north and east of the Delaware River.

\_\_\_\_\_12. All of these colonies were committed to the ideas of commerce, toleration, and the development of urban settings. Cities like Philadelphia and New York were carefully planned out in this region, and immigration was encouraged. Despite greater diversity in terms of national, ethnic, and religious groups, the colonies remained committed to social harmony – and to a lesser extent, economic justice.

\_\_\_\_\_13. The first settlers of the Carolinas were plantation owners from the Barbados who had given up the islands. They were most successful as cattle ranchers at first, and enslaved Indians in the local community to sell to the Caribbean as laborers. When that failed, they began to using African slave labor on plantations devoted to the cultivation of rice and indigo.

\_\_\_\_\_14. In terms of geography, this colony had ties with the “Lost Colony” of the 1580s. Because the Outer Banks made accessing the fertile lands of its Eastern region difficult, it was slow to populate. The first settler were Virginians looking for fertile land to grow tobacco. An industry began in the region supporting English shipbuilding, as well.

\_\_\_\_\_15. Originally settled as a colony for minor debtors by James Oglethorpe, this colony served as a buffer zone, protecting the valuable plantations of South Carolina from invasion by Spaniards to the South. Skilled tradesmen were replace by slaves frequently. The region lived in fear of Spanish intrigues and threats in the West from hostile Native Americans, who resented encroachments upon their land.